

Amendments to the Specification:

Please amend the following locations as indicated:

On page 5, ¶ 2:

--A. Reprecipitation method to form porous polyamide acid microparticles used in the present invention is not different from the method used for the preparation of polyamide acid microparticles except containing alkali metal salt in solution. Process of reprecipitation is shown in FIG. 1. In processes A and B, solution of polyamide acid PAS containing prescribed amount of alkali metal salt is poured into poor solvent PS, and porous polyamide acid microparticles PAPP having pore size and porosity corresponding to a content or a kind of alkali metal salt by reprecipitation method RS. Stirring of the poor solvent at the injection of solution is desirable to be carried out by rotating a stirrer S by 100-3000 rpm, however, not necessarily to be used. For the purpose to improve dispersability of prepared porous microparticles, it is possible to contain 0.1 weight % of a neutral polymer surface active detergent (~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC : products of Dainihon Ink Co., Ltd.), which is a kind of polyacrylic acid ester, however, this is not necessarily to be used. Then, acetic acid anhydride/pyridine mixed solvent is added at C process and chemically imidated PI under stirring by 100-3000 rpm, and polyimide microparticles PPIP which maintains the pore size and porosity of above mentioned porous polyamide acid microparticles. Thermal imidation can be used as an imidation process, or thermal imidation can be carried out after chemical imidation.--

Page 6, ¶ 3:

--D. Temperature of the poor solvent is sufficient to be room temperature, however, since it is possible to prepare porous polyamide acid microparticles whose particle size is controlled by controlling temperature ~~condition~~, and in the case of temperature lower than 30° C, tendency that the particle size of porous polyamide acid microparticles becomes large is observed, and the porous polyamide acid microparticles whose size is 10000 nm by maximum is formed.--

Page 6, last paragraph:

--Polyamide acid (molecular weight: 68650) obtained by polymerization of 2,2-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane dianhydride and 4,4-diaminodiphenyl dissolved in NMP (aforementioned ~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC: containing 0.1 weight %) by 1.54 weight %, then solutions are prepared so as the blending amount of LiCl to polyamide acid contained in polyamide solution to be 5 mass % (a), 10 mass % (b) and 20 mass % (c)/polyamide acid. 0.1 ml of said prepared solutions are respectively poured into 10 ml of cyclohexane by a microsyringe under stirring condition of 1500 rpm at room temperature. Porosity of formed porous polyamide acid microparticles becomes larger along with the increase of blending amount of LiCl.--

Page 7, ¶ 3:

Polyamide acid (molecular weight: 68650) obtained by polymerization of 2,2-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane dianhydride and 4,4-diaminodiphenyl dissolved in NMP (aforementioned ~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC: containing 0.1 weight %) by 1.54 weight %, then LiCl of 20 weight % is added to polyamide acid. 0.1 ml of said obtained solution is poured into

cyclohexane mixture (10 ml) to which 10 vol % (a) or 20 vol % CS₂ is added using a micro syringe at room temperature under stirring condition by 1000 rpm. Particle size and porosity of formed porous polyamide acid microparticles become small along with the increase of blending amount of CS₂.--

Paragraph bridging pages 7-8:

--Polyamide acid (molecular weight: 68650) obtained by polymerization of 2,2-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane dianhydride and 4,4-diaminodiphenyl dissolved in NMP (aforementioned ~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC: containing 0.1 weight %) by 1.54 weight %, then solutions are prepared so as the blending amount of LiBr (a), LiI (b), LiNO₃ (c) and KBr (d) to polyamide acid contained in polyamide acid solution to be 20 mass %/polyamide acid. 0.1 ml of the obtained solutions are respectively poured into 10 ml of cyclohexane using a micro syringe at room temperature under stirring condition by 1500 rpm. Although pore size or porosity of formed porous polyamide acid microparticles are different according to the kind of the alkali metal salt, formation of porous polyamide acid microparticles is observed in all specimen. In the case of use of LiNO₃, maximum pore size becomes around 500 nm.—

Page 8, ¶ 3:

--Polyamide acids having various molecular weights: (8000, 48000, 69000, 93000, 220000) obtained by polymerization of 2,2-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane dianhydride and 4,4-diaminodiphenyl dissolved in NMP (aforementioned ~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC: containing 0.1 weight %) by 1.54 weight %, then solutions are prepared so as the blending

amount of LiCl to polyamide acid contained in polyamide solution to be 20 mass %/polyamide acid. 0.1 ml of said prepared solutions are respectively poured into 10 ml of cyclohexane by a microsyringe under stirring condition of 1500 rpm at room temperature.—

Page 9, ¶ 4:

--Polyamide acid (molecular weight: 68650) obtained by polymerization of 2,2-(3,4-dicarboxyphenyl)-1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoropropane dianhydride and 4,4-diaminodiphenyl is dissolved in NMP (aforementioned ~~Aerydie~~ ACRYDIC: containing 0.1 weight %) by 1.54 weight %, then solution is prepared so as the blending amount of LiCl to polyamide acid contained in polyamide solution to be 20 mass %/polyamide acid. 0.1 ml of said prepared solution is respectively poured into 10 ml of cyclohexane using a microsyringe under stirring condition of 1500 rpm at 20° C (a) and 40° C (b). Further, by same condition as mentioned above, 0.1 ml of the solution whose blending ratio of LiCl to polyamide acid is 60 mass % is added to 10 ml of cyclohexane at 60° C (c). When the porous polyamide acid microparticles are prepared by higher temperature, particle size and pore size become smaller, and minimum values are respectively around 50 nm and 20 nm.--